S.I No	State	Target	Achievement
18.	Mizoram	300.11	0
19.	Nagaland	889.74	0
20.	Orissa	14557.32	88.06
21.	Punjab	1598.04	501.06
22.	Rajasthan	8514.22	1444.22
23.	Sikkim	332.28	0.87
24.	Tamil Nadu	11253.71	2268.11
25.	Tripura	2438.56	. 394.84
26.	Uttar Pradesh	43592.66	13867.83
27.	Uttaranchal	3436.29	517.57
28.	West Bengal	16177.55	1379.25
	UTs		
29.	A & N Islands	90.08	0.1
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	90	0
31.	Daman & Diu	.90	0
32.	Lakshadweep	90.34	0.7
33.	Pondicherry	103.48	0
	TOTAL	250767.02	44472.16

Impact of phasing out of the International Textile Quotas

60. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Textile Quotas will be phased out by March, 2005;

(b) if so, its impact on Indian textile sector and prospect of its going hitech; and

(c) the anticipated export of textiles in 2005-06 and prospect of creation of new job opportunities in textile sector in the year?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VEGHELA): (a) and (b) Till December 31, 1994, the exports of textiles to certain developed countries (e.g. US; member countries of EU; Canada) had i been governed by bilateral textile agreements entered into between India and these countries and aegis of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), oiitside the rules of the General Agreement on Tarriffs and Trade (GATT). With effect from January 1, 1995, the quantitative restrictions (import quotas) in the bilateral agreements under the MFA, are being governed by the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) contained in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round negotiations of the GATT.

As per ATC, the textile quotas would be phased out and textile sector fully integrated into WTO by 1st January 2005.

The liberalized trading regime would result in increased international trade in textiles thus providing greater export opportunities; and at the same time expose the domestic industry to import penetration in the domestic market. The industry will have to improve its efficiency and productivity to meet the emerging global competition.

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(c) There is general perception that India's textile export in the post quota regime would rise, leading to higher employment opportunities. Accordingly to a recent study by CRISIL (commissioned by Indian Cotton Mills Federation), the Indian textile and apparel industry can achieve a potential size of US$ 85 billion by 2010. Of which, the domestic market potential would be US$ billion and export potential would be US$ 40 billion. Nearly 60% of exports would comprise garments. This would create 12 million job opportunities, 5 million direct jobs in textile industry, and 7 million jobs in allied sectors.

Target for textiles exports

61. SHRI T.R. ZELIANG: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets by the Government for textiles exports during the last three years;

(b) whether the above targets in this sector have been achieved by the Government;